

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE JAPANESE AVIFAUNA, INCLUDING DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES.

BY

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A few specimens belonging to the Science College Museum in Tokyo have been received by mail from Dr. Ijima in advance of a more extensive collection, but as they are quite interesting in themselves, and as a considerable time may lapse before I shall be able to report upon the larger collection, I have thought it best to embody my remarks upon the present specimens in a separate paper.

Tringa temminckii (LEISL.).

A young bird (Sc. Coll. Mus., No. 2193; ♂ ?) collected in the neighborhood of Tokyo, during the autumn of 1891, is an interesting addition to the Japanese avifauna.

Synonymy and East Asiatic references to this species may be found in my Results of Ornithological Explorations in Kamtschatka, etc., p. 119, and the distinctive characters are indicated *op. cit.*, p. 117.

Tringa temminckii has already figured among the Japanese birds (Blakiston, Ibis, 1862, p. 330), but the record rested upon an erroneous identification, as the birds collected were *T. ruficollis*, the correction being made by Blakiston himself (Trans. As. Soc. Jap., VIII, 1880, p. 195), and Palmén's reference (Vega Exp. Vet. Arb., v, 1887, p. 320) to it as occurring in northern Japan during the migrations must be corrected accordingly.

T. temminckii, thus for the first time correctly attributed to Japan, is apparently only an occasional visitor during the migrations, although it occurs and breeds in the countries to the north of it. Palmén (*l. c.*) shows that it is not uncommon on the Tchuktchi peninsula; Kittlitz has recorded it from Kamtschatka (Denkw., II, 1858, p. 196), and I have collected it on Bering Island.*

* Seebohm in his "Distribution of the Charadriidae," p. 435 (1887), says that it "has not been recorded from Kamtschatka" in spite of the fact that two years previously I had recorded four specimens from Bering Island (Res. Orn. Expl., Kamtsch., 1885, p. 119), and in spite of Kittlitz's record. The latter I have doubted somewhat, as Kittlitz only gives the name without adding anything that will aid us in ascertaining the correctness of his identification.

The Russian ornithologists have it from the west coast of the Okhotsk Sea. It has, therefore, a migration route similar to *Tringa ferruginea*. The migrations of these birds in Eastern Asia are referred to more fully in my above-mentioned book (pp. 346-347).

Acanthopneuste ijimæ sp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *A. coronatus*, but top of head uniform with the back, and no coronal band; under tail-coverts yellow; second primary longer than seventh, shorter than sixth.

HABITAT: Seven Islands (of Idzu), Japan.

TYPE: U. S. National Museum, No. 111663; Idzumura, Miyakeshima, May 3, 1887; M. Namije coll.

SYNONYM: *Phyllopeustes coronatus* Stejneger, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1887, p. 486 (*nee* Temm. & Schl.).

When first reporting upon the birds of the Idzu Islands I had only one specimen of this species before me and a pretty poor series of *A. coronatus* for comparison. As the specimen in question in other particulars, viz: in the intensity and pureness of the green of the back, the whiteness of the under parts contrasting strongly with the yellow under tail-coverts, in wing-formula, and in size agreed with *A. coronatus*, it was assumed, rather hastily, I admit, that the absence of the characteristic head-pattern was due in some way, or another, to seasonal or individual variation. I never got over my suspicion, however, which almost amounted to a conviction when recently I came to reëxamine our now quite respectable series of *A. coronatus* with the result that the dark top of head and light crown patch is present even in the bird in the first plumage, in both sexes, and at all seasons. I wrote to Mr. Ijima kindly to forward me the other specimens collected by Mr. Namije in the Idzu Islands. He sends a pair (Sc. Coll. Mus., Nos. 187 and 188) which clearly show that we have to do with a different species. The whole top of the head is of the same greenish color as the back, and there is not the slightest trace of a median pale stripe. The plumage is in very good condition. The green of the lower back is even purer and richer than in *A. coronatus*.

There is no other species with which the present needs comparison except perhaps *A. plumbeitarsus* from the fact that the latter has sometimes been confounded with *A. coronatus* (for instance, by Middendorff), but they differ both in coloration, wing-formula, and size, as will be plain from the statements made in this paper.

There is nothing startling in receiving a new Phyllopeustine bird from these islands, which, it should be remembered, are the home of the well-differentiated *Turdus celanops*, and I can do nothing better than to name it for Dr. I. Ijima, who so successfully has taken up the study of the ornithology of his native country.

Measurements (in millimeters).

Museum and No.	Collector and No.	Sex and age.	Locality.	Date.	Total length.	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Exposed culmen.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.
U. S. Nat., 111663.	Namiye, 8 a	♂ ad*	Miyake, Idzu Isls., Japan.	May 3, 1887	125	64	47	10	19	14
Sc. Coll. Mus. Tokyo, 188.	Namiye, 12..	♀ ad.	Miyake, Idzu Isls., Japan.	May 1, 1887	120	61	44	9	18	14
Sc. Coll. Mus. Tokyo, 187.	Namiye, 8..	♂ ad.	Niishima, Idzu Isls., Japan.	Apr. 22, 1887	120	64	46	10	19	15

* Type.